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French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing strolls with the Shah of Iran (right) at the Palace of Versailles.

Nuclear Arms Goal Denied

Iran's A-Plans Are Issue As Shah Visits France

PARIS, June 24 (UPI).—The Shah of Iran began an official visit to France today amid controversy about his country's nuclear plans.

Yesterday, the French magazine *Les Informations* said that, when asked in an interview whether Iran would have nuclear weapons some day, the Shah replied: "Undoubtedly, and sooner than is believed. Contrary to India, we have thought first of our people

and after that of technology—look at the result today."

The Iranian Embassy in Paris denied today that the Shah had made such a statement in the magazine's interview. In Tehran, Information Minister Ghoham Reza Khamrou also denied it.

Today, the Paris newspaper *Le Monde* reported that, in another interview, the Shah said: "I am ready to repeat what I proposed several times: to declare our zone non-nuclear."

Most of *Le Monde*

"Honestly, I believe this nuclear arms race is ridiculous. What do they want to do?" the Shah was asked by *Le Monde* as saying before his departure for Paris.

"What can do against the great powers?" he reportedly told *Le Monde*. "One never can have parity. To use nuclear bombs to kill each other? A country which used this means to attack would not have to wait long before being smashed by another country."

"If there is no vision, if each little country in this region tries to arm itself with nuclear weapons, I would find that completely ridiculous," the newspaper said the Shah had stated.

During his visit to France, the Shah is expected to follow through on an earlier general agreement to buy five French nuclear power stations.

Other Negotiations

Last month, Iran was reported to be negotiating also with the United States, the Soviet Union and Canada for technological assistance to develop nuclear energy. Reports stressed the Shah's desire to use such energy for peaceful purposes and not weapons.

France is not a signatory of the nonproliferation treaty banning the transfer of atomic weapons information to nonmembers of the so-called nuclear weapons club. The French do not require that nuclear power plants be inspected by them later to safeguard against the radioactive materials' diversion to weapons use.

Iran is expected to buy French (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

U.K. A-Test Is Revealed By Wilson

He Is Criticized By Labor's Left

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, June 24 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson announced today that Britain's first nuclear bomb test in nine years was carried out "a few weeks ago" in Nevada.

The news of the underground test caused dismay and anger in the left wing of the governing Labor party. Party members said they were shocked that nuclear tests were approved by Mr. Wilson and asked for assurances that the testing had ended.

In a special statement in the House of Commons, Mr. Wilson failed to satisfy the left of his party by explaining that the test was made under arrangements approved by the Conservative government ousted in the February election. He also argued that it did not violate the partial test ban treaty of 1963, which prohibits nuclear explosions in the atmosphere, nor does it breach Labor party policy.

Mr. Wilson's disclosure of the test was forced on him by a story in the London Daily Express on Saturday, which reported that the test would be "carried out within the next few days." The story said Mr. Wilson wanted to keep the explosion secret for political reasons.

Defense Review Cited

With Labor party members demanding an explanation, Mr. Wilson agreed to make his statement in response to questions today. He said "no further British tests are due to take place in the near future" noting that his government had embarked on a major review of defense policy in hopes of reducing spending.

Defense sources said the underground blast involved an improved warhead for the Polaris missiles carried in the four British nuclear submarines. The test suggested to some defense experts that Britain had decided to rely indefinitely on an improved Polaris warhead rather than spend millions on the new American Poseidon.

All of the criticism of the test today came from members of Mr. Wilson's own party. Conservatives generally supported the decision, with Edward Heath, the Conservative leader, telling him that "you have no need to apologize for taking action so clearly in the national interest."

But Arthur Latham, a left-wing Labor party member, asked Mr. Wilson why he had to wait for press reports before announcing the test and whether it was kept secret for military or political reasons. He added that the timing was particularly unfortunate in view of reports that the United States and the Soviet Union might soon agree to ban underground tests.

Earlier Test Noted

Other Labor members suggested that the test was not in line with party policy and, in particular, party resolutions calling for disarmament and defense cuts and demanding abolition of all nuclear bases in Britain, including the American Polaris submarine base in Scotland. They also saw elements of hypocrisy in the Labor party's denunciation of the test.

Numairi Under-Criticism

It was the first time that an Arab government has placed Palestinian guerrillas on public trial on charges stemming from a guerrilla operation. Gen. Numairi has been under strong criticism from other Arab governments for pushing ahead with the trial.

In announcing its verdict today, the Sudanese High Court made a strong recommendation for clemency, partly because of the recent Israeli attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Egypt's Middle East News Agency said the court recommended commutation of the sentences "because of current circumstances and continued barbaric Israeli attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon in which scores of women and children have been killed and because of the continued persecution of the Palestinian people by Israel."

In announcing the commutation of the life sentences, Gen. Numairi said the 7-year jail term should include the 16 months the guerrillas have spent in jail in the Sudan during the process of pretrial hearings and the High Court trial, which ended June 16.

Mr. Wilson said that the secrecy stemmed from past practice of withholding statements about tests until the results were complete.

Plutonium for 17 Bombs

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 24 (Reuters).—Aziz Ahmed, Pakistan's Minister of Defense and Foreign Affairs, said today that India had enough plutonium for 17 bombs and that this had been confirmed by Canada.

He was speaking in a closed session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference during a debate on a Pakistani resolution seeking assurances for non-nuclear nations against nuclear proliferation.

World Court Sets A-Test Hearings

THE HAGUE, June 24 (UPI).—The World Court said today that it will hold public hearings July 4 on the nuclear test cases brought against France by Australia and New Zealand.

It said it will be hearing oral arguments on the jurisdiction of the court and the admissibility of the applications.

Last year, acting on pleas for an injunction filed by Australia and New Zealand, the court asked the French government to suspend nuclear testing in the Pacific. But France boycotted the court hearings and held the

Before End of Year

Citroën, Peugeot Plan to Merge

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, June 24 (UPI).—France's two largest privately owned automobile firms—Citroën and Peugeot—plan to merge before the end of this year, with Peugeot taking control of the new group.

Details of the merger are to be spelled out later this year, but it definitely will occur before Nov. 1, the companies stated today. However, they did say that Michelin, the tire manufacturer which owns a controlling block of Citroën, would hold a "preponderant" share of the merged group.

"Developments in the world auto market" and "particularly the effects of the oil crisis" have made a merger of "evident interest" in the French industry, joint announcements by Peugeot and Citroën stated.

Both firms have seen their sales projections for this year shattered first by the fear of consumers that gasoline would not be available and later by sharp rises in the cost of fuel.

A credit squeeze in France, part of the government's anti-inflation efforts, has further thwarted domestic sales as the rate of interest on personal loans to finance a car purchase now range up to 22 percent.

This will be the second merger attempt for Citroën, the nation's third largest auto manufacturer. A 1968 link-up with Fiat ended abruptly 13 months ago when the French company refused to submit to the Italian company's ideas for a restructured European auto industry.

The plan announced today will no doubt run into less difficulty with officialdom than did the Fiat link-up since the new merger will not involve any foreign interests. Both companies are essentially French family operations with the management tending to be equally conservative. Citroën under the tutelage of Michelin tends to follow the secretive approach about business whereas Peugeot is more open.

State-owned Renault, the nation's largest auto manufacturer, may slip to second place as a result of the merger. Two of today's subpoenas were

already undertaken. It cited the effects of the energy crisis as well as the government's holding down authorized price increases at a time when production costs were soaring.

The proposed merger will be one of the largest, surpassed only by the fusion of Saint-Gobain in 1968 and Pont-à-Mousson.

A joint company is to be set up immediately by the two car firms to prepare details of the merger.

Citroën has been traditionally strong on technical development but poor in marketing and was constantly reported to be in serious financial difficulty.

And it stressed that the merger would not affect Peugeot's agreements with Renault. The two companies have a joint engine plant and joint assembly plants overseas, while remaining independent and strongly competitive.

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As London Conference Opens

Japan Rejects Demand by U.S. For 10-Year Halt to Whaling

LONDON, June 24 (Reuters)—The United States renewed its call for a 10-year halt to whale hunting today but ran into opposition from Japan.

The clash quickly developed at the opening session of the 26th annual convention of the 15-nation International Whaling Commission.

Conservationists attended in force to argue that some species of the world's largest creature were in danger of being hunted to extinction. Only the fleets of Japan and the Soviet Union, which account for 80 percent of the world's commercial whaling.

Demonstrators paraded outside the conference building on the banks of the Thames waving banners and displaying a harpoon gun. A plastic whale model was towed up the river. The plan was to harpoon it before the eyes of arriving delegates, but the model developed a puncture and collapsed before the meeting started.

Data Questioned

U.S. chief delegate Robert White, administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, pleaded in his opening speech for the moratorium. He said there were "gross uncertainties of data" in the calculations by which whaling nations measure stocks.

But Japan's chief representative, Iwao Fujita, said there was no justification for a blanket moratorium. He said there was not even any need for a halt to the catching of fin whales, the largest species now hunted, and the one whose survival prospects are most in doubt.

Mr. Fujita emphasized Japan's dependence on whale meat for 10 percent of its people's protein. A halt to whaling, he said, would mean trebling the country's beef imports and putting 50,000 people out of work.

Australian chief delegate A. G.

Swiss Ban Visits By La Pasionaria

BERN, June 24 (AP)—The Swiss government announced today that Spanish Communist party leaders Mrs. Dolores La Pasionaria, Ibarri, and Santiago Carrillo will be barred indefinitely from Switzerland after defying a ban against their speaking at a rally here yesterday.

Government spokesman Kurt Huber said the decision was made at a regular cabinet meeting at about the same time that Mrs. Ibarri, the party president, and Mr. Carrillo, the party secretary-general, left Switzerland. They addressed a rally of Spanish exiles in Geneva yesterday.

Bollen offered a compromise proposal which would put all whales into three categories. Two of these categories would be fished in a controlled manner and the third would be totally protected.

Blue Whales Protected

Several species like the blue whale—the biggest of all—are already totally protected. Under the Australian proposal, fin whales would probably come within that category.

The Soviet chief delegate, L.V. Nikonorov, said that in recent years important measures had been taken to reduce catches, but he welcomed the principle of international control.

Conservationist delegates reserved their strongest attacks for Japan. New York Patricia Pagan of the Fund for Animals Organization displayed to delegates her T-shirt bearing the slogan "Save the Whales... Boycott Japanese Goods." She warned the whaling nations they might soon face a sharp drop in sales of goods like Datsun cars, Sony transistors and Russian vodka.

Attacks Anger Japanese

TOKYO, June 24 (NYT)—Pressure by foreign conservation groups to stop Japan from whaling has provoked an angry backlash here and raised charges that Japan is being made the victim of an "emotional" attack.

Several newspapers have said recently that Japan may face starvation if it is forced to give up whaling. A leading paper accused the U.S. government of pushing a ban on whaling "to promote shipments of American grain and cattle to Japan."

The whaling industry here insists that it is a "scientific fact" that "the numbers of whales of every species now exploited are increasing and it can no longer be said that they are in danger of extinction."

Although this assertion has been disputed by scientists from the United States and other Western nations, it is accepted without argument by the Japanese press.

Japanese officials and businessmen have been "deeply concerned" by reports from Washington that if Japan refuses to accept the moratorium this year, the United States may impose a boycott on Japanese fish products.

According to informed businessmen, American dealers for Nissan Motors, makers of the Datsun, have received warnings from customers that they will not buy more cars. Nihon Electronic Co. disclosed Saturday that Harvard had canceled an order for an \$83,000 electron microscope to protest Japan's continued whaling.



PROTEST TARGET—The "Friends of the Earth" whale-protection organization floats an inflated whale on the River Thames in London and exhibits a harpoon gun in its campaign against whale hunting. Exhibit coincides with Whaling Commission parley.

Disillusioned by Arabs

Black Africa Is Reconsidering Israeli Ties

By Dial Torgerson

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 24.—

Some African nations are giving second thoughts to their friendship with the Arab bloc at the expense of Israel.

Almost all the nations of independent black Africa broke relations with Israel last fall to show their solidarity with the Arab nations in the October Middle East war.

"But how much did we get from the Arabs?" asked an assistant minister in Kenya's Parliament.

The Arabs have declined to give developing African nations a break on the price of oil and have offered them only \$200 million in loans.

"This is the equivalent to a two-year outlay by the Ministry of Education," Burudi Nabwari, assistant minister for foreign affairs, said. "This is not enough for the 42 countries of Africa."

The Israelis had small but highly effective aid programs in the African nations, building roads, training auto mechanics and helping teach subsistence farmers Israeli techniques of forming marginal lands. When the African nations hurriedly broke relations with Israel, they lost all those aid programs and the Arab nations did not replace them.

Before the October war, Israel had diplomatic missions in 31 black African countries. Of these, 27 broke relations with Israel during or after the war. The four

which retained ties are Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The last three are enclaves within South Africa.

The African countries broke with Israel on the question of alleged Israeli territorial expansion, not for a better price of oil.

But many African governments felt betrayed when after the war the Arabs did not give them a better oil price than that of other countries.

"They expected a quid pro quo," said Al Mazru, professor of political science at the University of Michigan now doing research in Kenya. "They found that the Arabs agreed to sharing economies, but not energy."

After the October war the Arab nations tightened sanctions on black Africa's enemies in southern Africa, cutting supplies of oil to white-dominated Rhodesia, South Africa and the Portuguese colonies.

But the African nations expected more. All have been hard hit by the fourfold increase in the price of oil.

Martin Shikuku, Kenya's assistant minister for home affairs, told newsmen he saw no reason why Kenya should not resume diplomatic relations with Israel, since the Arab countries were renewing their diplomatic relations with the United States.

"We were getting training assistance and technical aid from Israel," Mr. Shikuku said. "But we are not getting any from Arab countries."

In the nations which only reluctantly broke relations with Israel to show solidarity with their neighbors, friendship with Israel is being reconsidered.

"Ivory Coast and Kenya were the last to break off relations with Israel," Prof. Mazru said, "and may easily be the first to resume them."

But, he said, the trend probably would not mean the start of a major break between Arab and African nations.

Los Angeles Times

Sen. Jackson Disputes Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

speculation" that in recent days the United States made concessions in a "still further secret agreement" to bring the number of Soviet submarine missiles down again.

Mr. Kissinger today called the charges "totally false in every detail" and said they apparently arose from formal U.S. interpretation of the SALT pact.

Mr. Kissinger said the terms of the U.S. interpretation, which clarified the missile limitation negotiated in the first phase of SALT, have been given to all relevant security agencies and to Congress in several hearings.

He deals first with a charge that the United States had permitted the Soviet Union to modernize its submarine missiles to have 1,020 of them and not 950, as specified in the agreement. Mr. Kissinger noted that in order to be allowed to raise the number of submarine missiles to 950, the Russians had been forced to agree to scrap a number of SS-7 and SS-8 intercontinental ballistic missiles and still had not exceeded 950 submarine missiles.

The second charge, Mr. Kissinger took up was that the 1972 agreement held the United States to a total of 710 submarine-launched nuclear missiles. This was true, he said, but the United States was only planning to have 656 by 1977, the end of the agreement, and negotiated the 710 figure just to show that it was getting something even if it did not intend to use it.

Mr. Kissinger said that U.S. military leaders had already decided against increasing the number of the existing missile systems, preferring to wait for development of a new type.

The United States is waiting until after 1977 to employ a new submarine missile system, called Trident, rather than expand the older weapons arsenal.

Mr. Kissinger also said that the United States and the Soviet Union were hoping to announce an agreement in principle for a partial ban on underground nuclear tests during Mr. Nixon's trip to Moscow, which begins Thursday.

Mr. Kissinger said that he was uncertain how much headway would be made toward another accord limiting strategic arms, but pledged that the United States would make "a major effort" in the arms-control field because not to do so could lead to increased tensions and possible Soviet-American confrontation.

He said that neither side should seize a military advantage, a political advantage or even the semblance of one as the result of any arms agreement reached.

Summing up, he said the purpose of the summit meeting was "to maintain a dialogue, to contain the danger of nuclear confrontation and to create positive conditions for a peaceful world."

UPI—The government said to day that EOKA-B, a guerrilla organization, was engaged in armed struggle against the regime of President Makarios, had received orders from Athens in connection with its activities.

"Documents of EOKA-B found recently in Nicosia confirmed that the terrorist movement was directed from Athens, where it turned for instruction and guidance," a government spokesman said.

Asked whether he was accusing members of the Greek government of complicity in EOKA-B's struggle to reunite Cyprus with Greece, the spokesman said: "I do not wish to make further comment on this matter." He said that he would let newsmen know if Archbishop Makarios protested to Greece over the situation.

TEL AVIV, June 24 (UPI)—The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra today canceled its first scheduled performance in more than 36 years of the music of Richard Wagner, bowing to threats of violence by persons who associate the music with the Nazis.

"This decision was reached out of concern for the safety of the audience in view of threats of violence which have been made to the orchestra and its audience," a statement by the orchestra said.

It expressed understanding for the emotional opposition to Wagner because of the association between his music and the Nazis.

The orchestra last played Wagner in 1937, when Arturo Toscanini conducted the prelude to "Lohengrin."

The controversy has become a nationwide issue. Agaron Yadin, the minister of culture, asked the orchestra to consider public feelings. Tel Aviv's City Council begged the Philharmonic to suspend the concert. Radio Israel broadcast comments from music lovers in the street, pro and con.

Orchestra Yields to Threats

Israelis Call Off Wagner Concert

"We hope that by next year we will be able to explain this more fully and play Wagner," Cohen said.

"Superstar" Is Cleared

In Jerusalem, the government play and movie censorship board today cleared the film "Jesus Christ Superstar" for showing.

The orchestra last played Wagner in 1937, when Arturo Toscanini conducted the prelude to "Lohengrin."

The film, which was planned in Israel, had been approved by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. American rabbis had said dialogue in the film: a original stage production set to arouse anti-Jewish feeling.

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The decision to cancel the performance was reached during a four-hour discussion by the orchestra's 106 musicians, held before their first rehearsal with conductor Zubin Mehta.

"We should be rehearsing right now," Mr. Mehta said. "I told them that we must play Wagner if only in principle. The orchestra is an autonomous body, and no one has the right to impose their will on an autonomous body."

Ban Since 1938

The orchestra, founded in 1926, imposed the Wagner ban after the Nazis sacked and burned synagogues and Jewish shops throughout Germany on Nov. 9, 1938. Wagner's music was adopted by Adolf Hitler as an expression of German supremacy.

"The association is there," Giandomenico Tamir, director of publications for the Philharmonic, said. "Those people associate Wagner with the gas chambers, rightly or wrongly."

The orchestra several times had considered performing Wagner but dropped the idea because of opposition by groups that scorned

the church and criticized conservatives in its hierarchy.

"We do not like the ease with which the church today issues condemnations and pronounces ousters," Hanan La Valle, a leftist writer, said in a keynote address. "This wrathful image of the church is a surprise and a trauma."

Mr. La Valle, a former editor of "Aviavne," of Milan, a church newspaper, was referring to disciplinary action by Italian bishops against priests who had urged Catholics to vote for divorce in last month's referendum.

Speakers stressed their loyalty to the church but criticized conservatives in its hierarchy.

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Role in Burglary Alleged

Colson Is Said to Accuse CIA Of Plotting Against Nixon

WASHINGTON, June 24 (UPI)—A private investigator says Colson told him President Nixon is convinced that the Central Intelligence Agency helped carry out the burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist and knew in advance the Watergate break-in.

Richard East said Colson, a former special counsel to the president, saw "a total conspiracy" not only by the CIA but the Watergate as well to take over the president by being able to advise undue influence."

Mr. East said Colson told him pleaded guilty to charges of obstruction of justice so that he could tell his story to investigators.

Colson later issued a statement in which he had talked with Mr.

Nixon Is Sent New Writs by House Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

in executive privilege in using to turn over tapes and documents sought by special counsel Leon Jaworski in the Watergate cover-up trial.

Whether the Watergate and jury was empowered to make the President an unindicted co-conspirator.

The President's lawyers had to see the grand jury a fence and also that it be put before the Supreme Court, to stop Mr. Nixon's contention it the grand jury lacked authority to name him.

last week, Mr. Nixon's lawyer, Mr. St. Clair sought access to transcripts, tape recordings, presidential conversations, and jury minutes and exhibits of other material bearing on grand jury's decision.

in other developments:

Assistant Attorney General

John Petersen, who handled the federal government investigation of the 1971 Watergate burglary, needed to the Senate Watergate committee today that federal agents failed to ask Presi

Mr. Nixon's former No. 2 side, Mr. Ehrlichman, about possible involvement in the "plumber" break-in in 1971 at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist.

Mr. Jaworski disclosed in a filing before the Ehrlichman begins Wednesday that he did not try to prove in court that White House cover-up sought to hide the burglary but instead concentrate on the break-

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Mr. Jaworski

Only Barrages Are Insults

Calmest Region of S. Vietnam Is Just South of the Border

By James M. Markham

QUANG TRI, South Vietnam, June 24 (NYT).—Stripped to their underwear, four South Vietnamese soldiers leaped off the gnarled wreckage of the bridge into the flat, clean water of the Thach Han River.

Their laughter wafted across the river where two Viet Cong soldiers were squatting at the water's edge, washing.

At 11:30 a.m., as it does every day, a loudspeaker on the opposite bank began squawking a broadcast from Liberation Radio.

"It's a very headachy noise," said a young South Vietnamese Marine captain. "Yesterday they had special broadcast about a visiting Russian troupe."

The only fighting that goes on at this northernmost front of South Vietnam is verbal. At night, the two sides swap insults.

1972 Spring Offensive

Nature has reclaimed the ruins of Quang Tri City, south of the North Vietnamese border. The city was overrun by the North Vietnamese in their 1972 spring offensive and then obliterated by American B-52s and retaken by the South Vietnamese.

Thick tropical foliage twists among the rubble. Soldiers fish in the giant B-52 craters. There are no people living here and it is silent.

On Sundays, small groups of

adventurous foreign tourists fly up from Saigon and gaze across the Thach Han at the large red, blue and gold flag of the Provisional Revolutionary Government that ripples in the strong wind.

Military Region I is the quietest of South Vietnam's four military regions. In the provinces of Quang Tri and Thua Thien, the cease-fire is almost a reality. Government-held Quang Tri is the only part of the country where people drive the roads deep into the night.

Several reasons are given for the relative peacefulness here.

Clear Boundaries

Cease-fire cheating is difficult with two regular armies facing each other across clear boundaries.

The South Vietnamese have their three best divisions in Quang Tri and Thua Thien—the Marines, the Airborne and the First Division—and some people believe that the Communists prefer to let them stay idle.

The dominant fact in the region is the exodus of refugees out of the squall camps around Da Nang and into less squall settlements. Daily, caravans of trucks, piled high with wooden furniture and people, careen up Highway 1 to the barren settlement sites, depositing their burdens on the chalky soil.

Tu Cung, the 85-year-old queen mother of the defunct imperial mother in Hué, visited the sprawling shanty towns last month for a Buddhist-organized prayer meeting in memory of those who died fleeing down "the avenue of horrors" away from the oncoming North Vietnamese in 1972.

"I cried a lot when I saw the situation that the people are living in," said the wizened little woman. "People are living in huts. They have nothing but a few tin sheets and on a sandy field that is so poor."

There have been reported instances of acute hunger in some of the camps, and in the poor fishing villages that dot the coast. Spiraling prices, typhoons last fall and a string of bad harvests plunged families into debt—and hunger.

Refugees said the government had not delivered their monthly quota of rice, that they had to walk two miles for water, that the previous day a 17-year-old girl was killed when she detonated an unexploded mine—a common hazard in Quang Tri.

But no one seemed to want to return to Dong Ha, which they fled in 1973 and which is now in Communist hands.

"If it is Vietnam, we go back," said Nguyen Thi Thi, a soft-drink vendor. "If it is Viet Cong we stay here."

Schmidt, Dutch Chief Discuss EEC Issues

BONN, June 24 (Reuters).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl held an unannounced meeting yesterday at the Dutch-German border, a Bonn government spokesman disclosed today.

The meeting was arranged about a week ago but was not announced beforehand to avoid giving it "a dramatic accent," the spokesman explained. He said the two statesmen discussed problems involving the European Economic Community.



LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING—Swallows in Tokyo find accommodations, with intermittent lighting. Police said they decided to allow the nests until they obstruct signals.

American Pacifist Views vs. Military Aid

U.S. Role in Asia—Power and Ambiguity

This is the last of two articles on the new American stance in Asia.

By Joseph Lelyveld

BANGKOK (NYT).—The paradox of the U.S. presence in Asia—of power wrapped in ambiguous intentions—is nowhere more evident than in Thailand, where at least 35 military commands

In terms of current operations, the Air Force units in Thailand are restricted to reconnaissance flights over Indochina and support drops for the forces of the Lon Nol government in Cambodia—dally transgressions that enable it to maintain its tenuous hold on life. In the last year, U.S. military aid to Cambodia has amounted to at least \$370 million.

Congress has repeatedly sought to bar the use of U.S. forces for combat operations in Indochina, but, according to officials, the restrictions do not diminish their effectiveness. Military planners in Hanoi, the officials say, pay attention to capabilities, not intentions.

A New Element

Whatever conclusions are drawn in Hanoi, there is a new element in the equation—Thai public opinion. In the past it was assumed that this was adequately reflected in the attitudes of the generals with whom the Americans reached the series of unritten understandings on which the complex military alliance was built. What was unpredictable, officials would say, was U.S. opinion.

But a student upheaval here last October produced a new conclusion and the promise of an election in which the bases will inevitably figure as an issue. In this context it was Thai opinion, manifested in student groups that have periodically become inflamed over the U.S. presence, that produces the reduction in it.

The proof of the pervasiveness of the U.S. influence can be found in the opposition to the bases. The fact is that a critical awareness of the American military presence was imported like the plagues themselves, from the United States.

The first account of the bases published in the Thai language was a reprint of a 1966 speech by Sen. William Fulbright that appeared in an influential journal, the Social Science Review, which has continued to use material supplied by American peace groups in its effort to build resistance to the bases among students and intellectuals.

Consciousness Raised

It is not just the data that come from the United States. To a surprising degree, the political consciousness that gave rise to the student movement last fall now exists in the experiences

of Thais who were studying on American campuses when the peace movement was at its zenith.

"Our social consciousness came through English," said Sumalee Viratayda, the only woman to serve on the committee that drafted the constitution. In her own case it came in Bloomington, Ind., when, as a student at Indiana University, she watched with a bewildered sense of injury as her American friends became involved in the anti-war movement.

"I thought the Americans were undeniably more far-sighted than most Americans. U.S. businessmen in the region usually say they hope to earn back their investments in five years. American official planning, which is still keyed to Indochina, seems to look no further ahead than two dry seasons there."

"What is the American picture of Southeast Asia at the end of the 1970s? How do they see it?" asked an adviser to the Malaysian Prime Minister, Abdul Razak, who has proposed that it be turned into a "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality" on the assumption that a U.S. military pullout is both inevitable and desirable.

Official U.S. comments on the proposal have been polite and noncommittal. By definition it would mean that the United States would have to withdraw from bases in Thailand and the Philippines.

"It's something else," an American official said. And yet it is only one facet of the many-sided American military presence in the Philippines—which is, of course, only one facet of the continuing American presence in Asia.

It almost seems that the United States has become the main source of the subversive influence against which it has been seeking all these years to immunize Asia. American academic critiques of development theories or American controversies over multinational corporations can have a more direct impact on Asian political debates than revolutionary rhetoric from Peking.

Indonesian students, demonstrating in Jakarta last fall to protest spreading unemployment and the lavish life-style of the military elite, quoted from speeches Robert McNamara has been giving as president of the World Bank, not from Mao Tse-tung.

The influence of the United States is not limited to abstractions. Americans travelling in Asia find that even the Vietnam issue tends to rank far behind television programs and fads in clothing on the list of things identified with their country. Sometimes it is even identified with the plagues themselves, from the United States.

The first account of the bases published in the Thai language was a reprint of a 1966 speech by Sen. William Fulbright that appeared in an influential journal, the Social Science Review, which has continued to use material supplied by American peace groups in its effort to build resistance to the bases among students and intellectuals.

In Korea, he said, "Agnew would be regarded as an example of a clean official. To the Koreans it just shows that America is still the foremost democratic country in the world. Such things could never happen in other countries."

The observation led inevitably to the old question why the most democratic of nations habitually backed authoritarian regimes in other countries. In September, 1972, Mr. Kim said, when the United States refrained from any protest over the imposition of martial law in the Philippines, "I expected that this unfortunate thing would happen in my country too," Mr. Park declared martial law the next month.

Self-Interest

The Asian leaders who are most comfortable with the U.S. presence take it for granted that the United States will act on a narrow calculation of self-interest.

The most consistent Asian attitude of the need to keep U.S. power committed in the region has been Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew: yet when he speaks of the way that power has been used, he speaks of American ruthlessness.

Asked for examples in an interview, he was characteristically blunt. There was the Cambodian invasion in 1970, he said, "a whole nation of six million people put through the mining machine"—and there was "the summary way the Japanese were east aside" when the United States made its overtures to Peking.

"I'm not saying it's a personal ruthlessness," he added, "but there's a machine ruthlessness."

Mr. Lee assumes that American economic interests will have to be served if American power is to be kept in Asia. In South Korea and Taiwan, chronic anxiety about the possibility of a military pullout is engendered by the notion that in-

creased investment will keep the United States interested in their security. "The Koreans think \$10 million of investment is worth a battalion of troops," an American official declared.

Asians who think that way are undoubtedly more far-sighted than most Americans. U.S. businessmen in the region usually say they hope to earn back their investments in five years. American official planning, which is still keyed to Indochina, seems to look no further ahead than two dry seasons there."

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Obituaries

Darius Milhaud, 81, Composer and Teacher

From Wire Dispatches

GENEVA, June 24.—Darius Milhaud, one of the most prominent and prolific of 20th-century composers, died Saturday at his home here, the city registrar's office said today. He was 81.

A private prayer ceremony will be held at the Jewish cemetery here tomorrow. The composer's body will be taken for burial later to his birthplace, Aix-en-Provence, in southern France, sources close to the family said.

Mr. Milhaud reportedly had been ailing with heart trouble for several years, and he had been confined to a wheelchair for more than 20 years by rheumatic arthritis.

He was born Sept. 4, 1892, into a prosperous Provencal Jewish family and wrote his first music while a student in Paris before World War I.

Both parents inculcated a love of music into young Milhaud, who played the piano before he was 4 and started learning the violin at 7. He was sent to Paris in 1909 to study at the Conservatoire National. His parents intended him to become a violinist but, as his studies progressed, he became convinced that his vocation was

composition.

In Paris, young Milhaud met Paul Claudel, then better known as a diplomat than as a writer. He composed the first of many works to texts by Claudel, and the older man took him to Brazil as his secretary when he was named French envoy to Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Milhaud became interested in Brazilian music during his stay there, in 1917-1918, and it influenced many of his later works.

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With the German invasion of France, Mr. Milhaud went to the United States and became professor of music at Mills College in Oakland, Calif. After the war, he also taught composition at the Paris Conservatory, and, until 1941, he alternated years teaching at the two schools.

The composer was the author of more than 400 works in virtually every possible form and dimension. His 15 operas, for instance, ranged in size from his three "opéras minutes" to his five-act "David," composed for the 3,000th anniversary of the founding of Jerusalem. His early dissonant language became less harsh and he developed his often complex "polytonal" style.

Most of Mr. Milhaud's works

became known better and as outside France than in his country.

A major opera, "Cotopaxi Columbus," had its premiere in Berlin in 1930, even its last large-scale work, "Saint Louis," which composed on a French government commission, was performed first in Italy and Brazil.

He is survived by his Madeleine, who was a frequent collaborator in his performances of his works; their son, Daniel, a painter.

Michel Collin

NANCY, France, June 24 (UPI)

—Michel Collin, 68, an unfrocked French priest who styled him Pope Clement XV and claimed to be the rightful successor of Pope John XXIII, died in eastern France yesterday a self-imposed 100-day fast.

He was ordained a priest in 1933, but proclaimed himself Pope Clement XV and founded the sect of "The Apostles of the Love of God." The Catholic Church excommunicated him in 1951, and, years later, he said Christ appointed him Pope Clement.

Mrs. Edgar F. Kaiser

MOSCOW, June 24 (UPI)

Mrs. Edgar F. Kaiser died Moscow's Intourist Hotel today of an apparent heart attack.

Mr. and Mrs. Kaiser had come for a conference on East-West trade partly sponsored by the Stanford Research Institute. Mr. Kaiser, the chairman of Kaiser Industries Corp. in Oakland, Calif., was to have been co-chairman of the conference.

William H. Friesell Jr.

PITTSBURGH, June 24 (NYT)

—William H. (Red) Friesell Jr., who became known as "Pitts Down Red" after he made a famous officiating error in 1940, Cornell-Dartmouth football game, died here yesterday.

Late in that game Mr. Fries who apparently had misread a sideline down marker, gave Cornell an extra down. Cornell scored a touchdown on the extra down and won 7-3. Two days later Mr. Friesell admitted his error. Cornell refused to accept the victory, and Dartmouth was named the winner, 3-0.

Two IRA Youth Planting a Bomb Die

A Housewarming In Monte Carlo

By Hélène Dorsey

MONTE CARLO, June 24 (IHT).—Monte Carlo had a celebrity-centered housewarming party Saturday for its new \$7-million Sporting Club—which here means summer casino.

"High time," said a "Société des Bains de Mer" official. "The last one was built in 1929 and was supposed to be used only a couple of years."

The old Sporting was a big, rambling setup with a shabby gambling room and open-air terrace, which was a problem when it rained on gala night.

The new Sporting is a combination of Moorish and the kind of architecture that is meant to fade into the countryside. Its deep ochre color was deliberate, said Philippe Godin, one of the three Parisian architects responsible for the project. "We did it so the building would blend with the Monégasque hills," he said. It is still a bit early to tell, but with fountains going full blast and greenery galore, the Sporting already has allure.

Built on the Larvotto Peninsula, the Sporting has a low-cut profile and spreads over four floors. It includes a gala room that can sit 1,200 people and has a 55-meter-long, portico overlooking Monte Carlo Bay. Its ceiling slides open in three minutes and the portico's arcades, which look like giant portholes, can be closed up in five minutes in case of rain.

Lighted Pools

Six lighted pools are scattered around the floor and can be covered up to make room for more customers. The walls are brown and beige, "because we wanted this to be like a jewel



Josephine Baker arrives at party with André Levassur.

Private Party

The Saturday night gala was a private, black-tie affair (the club will be officially opened next weekend). People started streaming into the bar at 9 p.m., indulging in their favorite see-and-be-seen game. They had plenty to do, but not much to drink. Somebody had the idea of serving sea-buck tequila and orange juice.

Monte Carlo's colors.

Celebrities lined up to shake hands with Prince Louis de Polignac, who is president of the SBM. Liz Minnelli, holding bands with Jack Haley Jr., was followed by Kay Thompson, all in white.

Maria Callas, Prince, and Princess Troubetzkoy with Mrs. Frank Jay Gould, wearing enormous

emeralds. Then there were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lauder, Hélène Rochas, the David Nivens, the Gregory Pecks and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford II.

Princess Grace, draped in white chiffon and wearing a tiara, floated in, looking as if she had just stepped down from another, far classier planet, with Prince Rainier and their two eldest children, Princess Caroline and Prince Albert.

A Letdown

Despite the care and money that went into the party, the evening suffered something of a letdown when Sammy Davis Jr., who was supposed to sing, failed to show up. He had left town: nobody quite knew why. Princess

Grace's version of the Davis story, which she gave the next day at a luncheon at the Jean-Pierre Marcie-Rivière's, is that Mr. Davis was peevish because he was not met at the airport with a helicopter. "When people get that pampered," she said, "there's not much anybody can do." However, the princess did call him "to see if I could help," but he refused to come to the phone. "His agent told me he was asleep," she said.

But things did work out in the end. Burt Bacharach played the piano. Desi Arnaz Jr. went to the drums and Josephine Baker pitched in with her perennial "Jai Deux Amours."

"Bless her heart," said the princess.

MUSIC IN PARIS

Saved by a Selection of Shostakovich

By David Stevens

downs with Soviet cultural officials.

Official Exchange

This festival is an official French-Soviet cultural exchange, and nothing could have been more official than the other recent work on the program: Tikhon Khrennikov's Piano Con-

certo No. 2. The composer, who has long been the head of the Union of Soviet Composers, was also the soloist in this insistently busy but monochromatic work full of undigested classical references.

The Strasbourg orchestra, which has been getting a big push from French cultural officialdom late-

ly, proved to be a well-knit, diligent and sometimes eloquent ensemble in some unfamiliar music. Kondrashin gave the entire program his workmanlike attention and idiomatic touch—both of which were evident from the start in the exhilaration of the excerpts from Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" that opened the concert.

LONDON: Los Angeles Orchestra

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, June 24 (IHT).—The Bath Festival, which began Friday night with a concert by the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra under Neville Marriner, impressed its existence upon London by bringing Marriner and his musicians to the Queen Elizabeth Hall last night.

This orchestra, founded six years ago, is not, as one might expect, an offshoot of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, but a group of highly accomplished studio musicians who come together for two months—April and November—each year as a concert and recording ensemble under their English conductor, who is otherwise preoccupied at home with the directorship of another chamber orchestra, the Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

The programs of an orchestra on an international tour—and the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra will also be visiting France and Spain—are inevitably dictated by local and national pride as well as the purely musical considerations that go into program building, and so on this occasion we had, in addition to Vivaldi and Haydn, a symphony for strings by William Schumann and a "Study in Sonority" for 10 violins by Wallingford Riegger (1885-1961), as well as Stravinsky's Danse Concertante, composed for Werner Janssen's orchestra of Los Angeles some 30 years ago, shortly after the composer had settled there.

Well Chosen

The American pieces, although hardly new (Schumann's sym-

phony dates from 1943 and Riegger's "Study" from 1929) were well chosen, both as examples of superior American composition, especially Riegger's adventurous and ingenious work, and as vehicles for this orchestra's extraordinarily accomplished strings. Both were preferable to Stravinsky's stodgy, labored and long-winded Danse Concertante.

Vivaldi's Concerto in G Minor for two cellos showed off the strings again with superlative

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The Paris Opéra ballet will move across town to the Palais des Congrès from July 9 to Aug. 3 with two full-evening productions. Roland Petit's "Notre-Dame de Paris," which will have 13 performances, and "Swan Lake" for 10 performances. Claire Motte and Ghislaine Thesmar share the role of Esmeralda in "Notre-Dame," and Petit himself will make four performances as Quasimodo, with Cyril Alannaoff doing the others. Thesmar, Noëlla Pontois, Nanci Thibon and Christiane Vassal share the Odette-Odile roles in "Swan Lake," and Catherine Cnamet will conduct. Both works were performed on the company's recent

tour to Brazil.

The Handel Opera Society of London will give four performances of a special revival of its production of the composer's "Ottone" at the Drottningholm Court Theater in Sweden on Aug. 1, 3, 4 and 6. The production, conducted by Charles Farcombe, staged by Douglas Craig and

designed by Terence Emery, will have a cast including John-Angelo Messina, April Cantelo, Wendy Etchorne, Patricia Kern, Anthony Raffell and Kevin Smith.

The programs of an orchestra on an international tour—and the Los Angeles Chamber Orchestra will also be visiting France and Spain—are inevitably dictated by local and national pride as well as the purely musical considerations that go into program building, and so on this occasion we had, in addition to Vivaldi and Haydn, a symphony for strings by William Schumann and a "Study in Sonority" for 10 violins by Wallingford Riegger (1885-1961), as well as Stravinsky's Danse Concertante, composed for Werner Janssen's orchestra of Los Angeles some 30 years ago, shortly after the composer had settled there.

The works of Henri Dutilleux and Ton That Tiet will be featured at two concerts in the Perspectives of the 20th Century series June 25 at the Maison de la Radio in Paris. At the 6:30 p.m. concert, Geneviève Joy will give the first performance of Dutilleux's Three Preludes for Piano. At the 8:30 p.m. concert, the ORTF's Orchestre Philharmonique, under Edgar Cosma, will give the premiere of "Ngô Hanh II" by Ton That Tiet. Other works by both composers will be given at both concerts.

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The works of Henri Dutilleux and Ton That Tiet

New Hope for SALT

It's not startling to find the Pentagon and the Kremlin in disagreement, but when they agree, that's news!

"U.S. security," Defense Secretary Schlesinger said last week, "may be enhanced more by the limitations imposed upon the force structure of one's opponent than by direct improvements in the U.S. force structure."

"We urge," said Leonid Brezhnev, a few days earlier, "that the Soviet Union and the United States, by mutual agreement, show the maximum restraint in the further development of their armaments and achieve an agreement to prevent the creation of ever new systems of strategic arms."

* * *

From these and other indicators, it would appear that there is a possibility during President Nixon's visit to Moscow this week of achieving the "conceptual breakthrough" for the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-2) that Secretary of State Kissinger sought unsuccessfully during his March journey there.

It is a possibility that Mr. Nixon should pursue vigorously despite the eve-of-departure question—to which Mr. Kissinger is to respond today—raised by Sen. Henry Jackson over differing interpretations of some details of the 1972 SALT-1 accords. Those questions reflect the stale state of congressional-executive relations but, as Mr. Jackson has acknowledged, then Soviet-American power balance is not seriously involved.

In contrast, the future nuclear power balance is the critical issue at this week's Moscow summit. President Nixon's chief objective is an agreement in principle to limit the deployment of Russia's big new MIRV multiple warhead missiles. Mr. Schlesinger, presumably on the basis of new information from Moscow, now sees "some possibility" that such an agreement can be reached.

Under those circumstances, the secretary of defense indicated that he would be prepared to go along with an extension of the five-year interim agreement on offensive nuclear missiles, as proposed by Moscow, which would allow the Soviet Union to retain

its present advantage in size and numbers of strategic missiles beyond the autumn of 1977. That edge compensates the Soviet Union for the threefold advantage in numbers of nuclear warheads that a MIRV lead has given the United States, which also is ahead in missile accuracy and other factors.

The crucial question is whether Washington and Moscow can agree on the number of MIRV missiles the Soviet Union can deploy as replacements for its present launchers. The principle Washington wants accepted is that neither side should deploy enough accurate and powerful MIRV warheads to destroy the bulk of the other's land-based missiles in a surprise first strike by a fraction of its own missile force.

The principle sounds simple. But translating it into numbers and types of MIRV missiles to be permitted the Soviet Union will not be easy. It is also unclear what the Soviet Union would want to limit on the American side, since projected American plans emphasize land-based missiles less than such other new strategic weapons launchers as the Trident submarine and B-1 bomber.

Verification, fortunately, is no longer a serious problem. Until recently, the Pentagon questioned Central Intelligence Agency assurances that a limitation on MIRV missile deployment could be verified by national means. Now Secretary Schlesinger affirms verification can be developed.

* * *

Any arms control agreement involves risks. Mr. Nixon's probable need for conservative support in the Senate in the event of impeachment undoubtedly will make him weigh the risks more closely than he did in 1972. But he may find Mr. Brezhnev aware of this problem and willing to assume more of the risks himself this time. The Soviet leader sounded like an American arms control enthusiast in his June 14 speech when he said:

"Advocates of the arms race use the argument that to limit arms and even more to reduce them involves taking a risk. In practice, it is an immeasurably greater risk to continue the unbridled accumulation of arms."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Protecting Privacy

The American capacity to collect and to store information about individuals and the American tendency to express ineffectual alarm at that development have grown enormously in the last decade and a half. Unfortunately, Congress's ability to develop legislation safeguarding the individual's right to privacy has lagged far behind computer technology. The United States is left with a vague sense that information monsters inevitably threaten to transform the society in which Americans live.

The threat is real. The size and the extent of the data banks and information systems now in existence serving federal, state, local and private organizations are staggering. A survey done for the Senate Judiciary Committee shows that there are 858 federal data banks operated by 54 agencies of government. At least 29 of those are primarily concerned with collecting derogatory information on individuals.

The initiation of new information-keeping systems is rarely inhibited by concern over their potential for invasion of privacy because they are usually established as aids to achievement of some private or governmental goal which is deemed desirable in itself. The huge \$100-million FEDNET system now being planned by the General Services Administration is a case in point. GSA views it simply as part of its responsibility to establish efficient and economical

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

British Election Issues

Academically though the prospect of a July campaign may be, its issues would be much the same in the more likely event of an October or September poll. The two great parties are now starting the election campaign. Labor can say that the latest events in the Commons with defeats on two successive days show that Mr. Wilson needs an adequate majority if he is to continue the great work of clearing up the Tory legacy and bringing into being the historic social compact. The Tories can say that, though they did not seek a poll so soon after the last, they welcome the opportunity given to voters to decide whether they want government for the unions, by the unions, and whether they want Mr. Benn's sweeping nationalization plans. It does appear, then, that the terrain on which the battle may be fought could be somewhat more favorable to

—From the *Observer* (London).

Amin of Uganda

If General Amin seriously wishes to attract British friendship—as he claims he does—he must be told that only a complete change of his brutal rule would regain for Uganda the respect it once enjoyed in this country and in the international community. Meanwhile, it would be wrong to allow him—or any other tyrant, white or black—to exercise an indirect censorship over the British press.

—From the *Observer* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 25, 1899

BRUSSELS—Dr. Requette and Dr. Laho, two Brussels physicians, have for two years past been conducting experiments at a Brussels hospital under the auspices of the Belgian Medical Academy with a serum to cure cancer. Up to now the experiments have been successful and the prospects are encouraging, but the remedy is not yet a certainty and the doctors are reticent and annoyed at the publication of the news, which they claim is premature. "Further research is needed," they say.

Fifty Years Ago

June 25, 1944

NEW YORK—What the 80th Congress in its first session refused or failed to do despite President Coolidge's affirmation, Dr. Requette emphasizes his appeal to the people to second him a frank vote of confidence by lawmakers. Great as is their distrust of Congress, so much the weaker should be their opposition to a President who is to a man a good forth for their best interests, as he is devoid of them, and this he is doing to better himself and power, of course, rare for a public official.



Some Grim Expectations in Britain

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—The British middle class has been fair game for social critics through this century. Shaw mocked its morality; others have pronounced it snug, philistine, parochial.

But a good many of the qualities admired in this country are products of middle-class tradition: honesty, fairness, resilience, the nonpolitical dedication of civil servants and teachers and other professions, the habit of courtesy. At its best, the middle class has belonged to E. M. Forster's aristocracy of the considerate and the plucky.

One strong impression in Britain now is of a middle class that feels itself threatened. Generalities are risky, because the term "middle class" is social as well as economic. It takes in people with incomes of \$7,500 a year and \$75,000. But a great many of them—doctors and businessmen, nurses and architects—plainly believe that their standards of life

are greatly reduced the worst cruelties of income inequality, and public spending on transportation, arts and other amenities has improved life for all.

But the process that appears to be under way now is quite different from that of improving of minimum standards. It is, rather, a process of leveling. When a country has no economic growth—and so far this year Britain has less than none—more for the miners so far this year means less for someone else. Different middle class groups have begun to fear that they will be the unfortunate someone else, indefinitely.

A Good Thing

"If it goes on like this," one thoughtful Labor voter remarked, "we shall have the most egalitarian society in the Western world." He paused, then added, "For good or ill."

Some Britons would say that the change, if it goes on, will be a good thing. The middle class has had its day, they argue, and has now proved too tired and too

stodgy to lead the country out of its endless economic troubles. As it took over from the gentry and the industrial grandees at the end of the last century, it must now hand over effective power to the working class.

Those who disagree—and they are not only on the political right—doubt that society will be better off if its professionals and its managers expect to get poorer every year. It is also dangerous politically to destroy the middle class, they argue; that was done in Weimar Germany. It is especially foolish, they continue, when no one suggests a workable alternative formula for organizing society. The unions seem to offer only a free-for-all, with no restraints on their power.

The issues are not presented so starkly, but they are there. Social malaise is settling in beside the economic troubles. The old institutions are stumbling, and as people lose confidence in them they become even less effective. Socially, economically, politically, there are questions for Britain that will not wait.

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Plutonium Surplus—A World Threat

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—More than by a scarcity of food or energy, civilization is threatened by an exotic surplus. It is threatened by the proliferation of plutonium.

Bear this in mind as the U.S. government, floundering along miles behind events, debates the wisdom of giving Egypt a nuclear reactor. The problem is a lot bigger than that reactor.

Plutonium is the crucial—the explosive—component in nuclear weapons. It is a man-made element. Slightly more than three decades ago all the world's plutonium was in a cigar box in a U.S. laboratory.

But the rapid growth of the

nuclear power industry, which is just beginning, will produce a terrible amount of plutonium.

Plutonium is a by-product of the fissioning of the fuel (enriched uranium) in the nuclear reactors that are used increasingly to generate electricity.

The process of enriching uranium is still very complex, secret, and expensive. But most nations can build (and, if necessary, conceal) a reprocessing plant for extracting plutonium from used reactor fuel.

And a determined group or nation can get plutonium even if it has neither a reactor nor a reprocessing plant. It can steal it.

One day one has weapons-grade plutonium, construction of a bomb is a manageable task for a few competent physicists. If they need some tips they can send \$64 to the U.S. Commerce Department for a book (declassified in 1961) that describes the technical problems involved in building the first atomic bomb.

The cover of the book says the government does not assume "any liabilities with respect to the use of or for damages resulting from the use of, any information, apparatus, method, or process disclosed in this report."

(Cultural note: People were outraged in the mid-1960s when the cover of the New York Review of Books contained a sketch showing how to construct a Molotov cocktail.)

A Question

As one who has not understood the American system of justice for some time, I wish to address a question to anyone who is capable of answering it: When is Daniel Ellsberg going to be brought to trial, and either declared innocent, or put in prison for an act which in every other country rates as a major crime, one moreover which is the source of much of America's present trials?

HENRY ROGIN.

Pamplona, Spain.

Looking Ahead

Looking ahead to the proliferation of electricity-generating reactors in the United States, an expert says:

"Private companies will soon own more plutonium than exists in all the bombs of NATO. With the predictable growth and expansion of the nuclear industry, power companies will make a cumulative total of 10 million kilograms of plutonium within the last quarter of the 20th century... enough plutonium to make

Bernard Levin

From London:

... each of the three [rape] cases has focused attention on one particular aspect of the law...

VENTITIOUS notoriety by the fact that one of the man's victims (there had been three, plus an attempt on a fourth woman) was Princess Anne's secretary. In this case, the evidence was that he had threatened to kill or disfigure the women with a knife. The man was brandishing. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. (This, paradoxically, is not the severest sentence the courts can impose, as it gives the Home Secretary unfettered opportunity to release the man at any time he judges it safe for him to be returned to society. It also enables him more easily to be reclassified as insane and shifted to an appropriate remedial institution—and in this particular case there seems to have been good reason to doubt the man's sanity.)

The debate continues, and every possible aspect of the law on the subject is being re-examined. Well, it is no bad thing for an ancient law to be looked at afresh from time to time. It would also be no bad thing, I may say, for some of our ancient judges to be looked at afresh from time to time. The one in the policeman-showgirl case seemingly dismissed the defense contention that the girl may have been living out a fantasy; he told the jury to forget about "amateur psychiatry," and made it clear that he had never heard of such fantasies. Alas for our court system, judges are not obliged to know anything at all other than the law, and some of them give the impression that they are not only ignorant of other subjects but proud of being so.

Aspect of Law

Anyway, each of the three cases has focused attention on one particular aspect of the law, and between them they have produced a very considerable volume of public discussion of the principles involved. The first was a charge against a policeman of raping a showgirl; she claimed that he had broken into her home and forced her to submit by threatening her with a gun. The policeman's defense was that she had invited him in and that everything that had happened had done so with her consent. He was found guilty and jailed for seven years, but the case, which had received detailed newspaper coverage during the week it lasted, immediately aroused demands that the complainant in such cases should in future be afforded the protection of anonymity, in order to spare her the further ordeal of widespread publicity.

The government, asked to legislate to this effect, refused, drawing attention to the obvious danger that the safety of anonymity might increase the incidence of false accusations by women either possessed by fantasy or seeking revenge. Within two days, however, a Judge in another rape case offered some striking tacit support for the anonymity argument. A man, accused of rape, pleaded guilty, and received only a two-year suspended sentence; the judge made it quite clear that his leniency was a return for the guilty plea, because it had spared the victim the ordeal of the harsh lime-light of the witness-box.

There are no easy solutions to the problems these cases have raised. The law has to steer a tricky course between seeing that justice is done and seeing that harm to the innocent is not done. No doubt the government will do what all governments do when faced with a problem on which it is reluctant to take action—set up a committee to examine the subject and report. For once, the expedient might well be the best course.

club, which soon may be the least exclusive club in the world. According to some sober physicists, most nations could join.

It is possible that (say) Uganda could "go nuclear" in a few years. Getting the necessary physicists would be harder (but not all that much harder) than getting the necessary plutonium.

Grim Thought
 Imagine how stimulating life will be when a little spirit like Uganda's Gen. Amin adds the tang of nuclear blackmail to his already frolicsome politics. But that thought, gruesome though it is, is not the grimdest thought one must consider.

Recently a terrorist bomb made a mess of the House of Commons building. It may not be long before the more sophisticated terrorist organizations will have bombs that can make a crater out of central London—or any other city.

Imagine the Irish Republican Army or El-Patah as a nuclear power. Someone once described the Nazis as "Neanderthals in space plants." Neanderthals with nuclear weapons may be the ultimate 20th-century terror.

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INTERNATIONAL

FINANCE

Page 7

Finland Signs Trade Pacts With 2 in East

Bulgaria, Hungary Get Free-Trade Accords

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, June 24 (UPI)—Finland has notified its trading partners that it has concluded free-trade agreements with Bulgaria and Hungary.

Although the accords are the first free-trade arrangements concluded between a country with market economy and nations where trade is conducted by the state, international trade officials say the two separate pacts were signed more by political than trading reasons. This is because Finland wishes to avoid incurring the displeasure of the Soviet Union. Earlier, Finland concluded accords on trade with the European Economic Community.

The Finns, who live under the shadow of the Soviet Union, wish to show willingness to trade with the Soviet bloc.

Finland notified the council of permanent representatives of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade last Friday of the pacts, which were signed in April with Bulgaria and in May with Hungary. They cover industrial products and some farm goods and are still subject to ratification by parliament.

Last year, Finland's exports to Bulgaria amounted to \$5.8 million, while those to Hungary were valued at \$12.4 million. Finnish exports totaled \$3.6 million from Bulgaria and \$19.7 million from Hungary.

Finnish imports from all sources in 1973 amounted to \$4.3 million, while worldwide exports totalled \$3.8 billion.

Despite the small part the two communist countries play in Finland's overall international trade, officials say they will be following developments with keen interest. This is because of the different economic regimes being adopted by the free-trade pact.

Finland could conclude the pact with Bulgaria and Hungary because both have tariff schedules, unlike most Eastern bloc nations.

But Finland, according to sources here, is negotiating with other Communist countries in the hope to find arrangements that could contribute to the East-West balance it attempts to maintain.

It was only after carefully weighing the way with the Soviet Union that Finland was able to join the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) in 1961.

The new Finnish trade accords closely parallel the one concluded with the Common Market in its timetable for gradually dismantling tariffs to zero, a Finnish EFTA official said. The market pacts call for a general rule for the removal of tariffs to become fully effective on July 1, 1977.

Philippines Plans Loan in Mideast

PARIS, June 24 (UPI)—The Republic of the Philippines announced today that it plans to take 5 million Kuwaiti dinars about \$18 million through the sale of five-year notes.

The notes will carry a semi-annual coupon of 8 percent.

The loan is the first such lending for an Asian government in the Middle East and it is the first international issue originated in Kuwaiti dinars to be listed—in this case, on the Kuwait Stock Exchange.

The loan is being underwritten by an international group of banks and will be available to investors outside Kuwait.

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Move Seen Prompted by Huge Bills

Italy Hopes New Taxes Will Reduce Woes

By Ian M. Gummer

MILAN, June 24 (UPI)—Italy acted today to rein in its galloping rate of inflation and at the same time reduce its soaring balance-of-payments deficit by raising taxes and reducing the amount of money in circulation.

However, one Italian finance expert suggested after the plan was revealed at a conference here by Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo that the government's main aim is simply to raise money in order to pay the country's myriad state employees.

In effect, he said, local governments in Italy are bankrupt and unable to meet payrolls. City and regional administrations have an estimated \$10 billion worth of debts. Rome, for instance, is in such straits that it has stopped paying the interest on its borrowings from banks.

However that may be, Mr. Colombo's statement of the case was that by raising taxes on all but the lowest wage earners by 3,000 billion lire (about \$5 billion), the government would reduce the spending power of Italians by 6 percent.

If this were to happen—the government plan must first be approved by parliament in a vote scheduled for Wednesday—it would help to reduce the rate of inflation in Italy, calculated by Mr. Colombo today to be running at present at an annual rate of 20 percent.

Inflation is the theme of a three-day conference here organized by Banca Commerciale Italiana, the country's second largest bank.

Speaking on the opening day of the conference, which brings together mainly academic experts, Mr. Colombo said that the tax increase would dampen domestic demand, and this, obviously, would tend to hold prices down. This decrease in demand, if achieved, would in turn reduce the amount of goods imported.

While that would be a good thing for Italy's balance of trade—which rose to a deficit of \$30 billion lire in April from \$10 billion lire at the start of the year—it would be a further blow to the country's trade partners who are already suffering from the 50 percent import-deposit requirement.

The treasury minister also said that the government is hoping for an increase in industrial output with a view to raising exports.

Here again, if this happens, it can hardly please other countries that are suffering, although in lesser degree, from the same inflation and payments problems as Italy.

As outlined by Mr. Colombo, the government's plan represents a compromise worked out by the parties in the not-so-stable coalition under Premier Mariano Rumor. With the treasury minister's announcement of a new credit policy, the Christian Democrat faction of the coalition has apparently bowed to the wishes of the Socialists, who fear that a tightening of the economic screws, as urged by Guido Carl,

Bethlehem Steel Price Rise Criticized as 'Staggering'

BETHLEHEM, Pa., June 24 (UPI)—Bethlehem Steel Corp. confirmed today it has raised prices on a number of rolled steel products by amounts ranging from 5 to 15 percent depending on the product.

The government also plans to ready established by other producers."

Bethlehem said some typical price increases were \$40 a ton on structural shapes, \$32 a ton on carbon and high-strength plates, \$29 a ton on hot rolled sheets, \$34 a ton on cold rolled sheets and \$38 a ton on galvanized sheets.

The company said that "the price advances cover cost increases during May and June, plus clearly identified additional increases over the next few months."

Bethlehem also said the price moves should boost its profits.

The company said that the increases which were first reported by purchasing agents and later confirmed by Bethlehem, "constitute a long delayed step toward improved earnings margins which weren't raised by prior price increases." But it claimed that the increases that take effect today "in large measure" recognize higher price levels all

Chrysler Prices Raised

DETROIT, June 24 (UPI)—Chrysler Corp. has raised the price of its cars and trucks an average of \$10.08 to cover increases in shipping costs.

The announcement followed a similar one Thursday by Ford Motor, which boosted prices an average \$10.45.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

AKZO Expects Rise in Profits

First-half net income of AKZO, the Dutch-based multinational chemicals and fibers company, is expected to rise by about 37 percent to 200 million guilders (about \$74.63 million) this year from 146.6 million guilders in the like 1973 period. Profit for the full year, reports president Guenther Kraijenhoff, should total at least 400 million guilders "under normal conditions." But he emphasizes that this does not constitute a profit forecast for the full year. That would be impossible to make in view of the uncertainties which beset AKZO, he notes.

Among the most important are questions of the prices and availability of energy and raw materials and international monetary stability. Net income last year was 291 million guilders.

Penney Sees Improved Earnings

J.C. Penney Co. expects some improvement in earnings for the first half as well as for the whole of the current fiscal year, reports Harlan Smith, the company's assistant treasurer. "We think we are now poised for a period of continued profitable growth. We have broadened our base, diversified our product lines and expanded our channels of distribution," he says.

Dismissing recurring reports that the company may abandon its European operations, which have been consistently in the red, he states that "we have never given consideration to such a possibility. On the contrary, we are planning new stores in Belgium and in Italy, as well as ventures in Japan and Canada." The Belgian

operation, which involves 65 stores, is expected to show a profit this year, but the four stores in Italy are expected to continue to show a loss this year. European operations accounted for about 5 percent of the company's \$6.2 billion sales last year.

Daimler-Benz Raises Prices

Following the lead given by other automotive manufacturers last week, Daimler-Benz has increased the prices for its Mercedes cars 4.2 percent, Adam Opel, a General Motors subsidiary, has already increased its domestic prices 5.4 percent and BMW prices have gone up 7.7 percent. Meanwhile, Volkswagen says it will lay off 29,000 workers on July 8 for one week before the start of the regular summer holiday shutdown because of slack demand. Some 12,000 workers at four VW plants resumed work Monday after a five-day lull, the company's turn this year.

Seeks Control of German Firm

General Electric Co. is reportedly interested in acquiring a majority share in the West German lighting company, Osram GmbH. Siemens already holds 47.77 percent of Osram's 30 million deutsche mark capital. AEG-Telefunken holds 35.75 percent and GE 21.45 percent. According to an Osram spokesman, AEG-Telefunken seems willing to sell part or all of its share while GE long ago declared its interest in acquiring a larger share. However, final agreement has not yet been reached.

Oilman Said to Control 80% of U.S. Silver

NEW YORK, June 24 (UPI)—Nelson Bunker Hunt, the oil tycoon, accepts delivery beginning Thursday of 15 million ounces of July silver he is reportedly committed to, he will have an estimated 58 million ounces, or 80 percent of visible, readily available, certified U.S. stocks, Barron's Financial Weekly reports.

It is not yet clear whether the Texas oilman will take delivery of the 15 million ounces, worth about \$60 million. Like any other speculator, he has the right to roll his contracts over into different months.

Also reporting a sharp rise in profits and sales last year, BSN Gervais Danone said earnings advanced 32 percent to 23.1 million francs while revenues were ahead 20 percent at 9.31 billion francs.

British Oxygen Net Up

LONDON, June 24 (UPI)—British Oxygen profits in the first half rose 3.3 percent to \$5.43 million, the company reported today.

Sales rose to £100.8 million from £147.4 million. The figures include British Oxygen's interest in Airco Inc., purchased last December.

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INTERNATIONAL

PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1974

OECD Puts 1974 Growth At 1.5 Percent

Inflation Rate May Slip To 10 Percent by 1975

PARIS, June 24 (UPI)—Figures prepared by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) suggest that overall growth for its 24 member nations in 1974 will be no more than 1.5 percent.

The analysis suggests that growth for the remaining nine months of the year will be 9 percent, since the first half is expected to have shown zero growth informed sources said today.

The secretary's figures advance a total growth rate of no more than 3 to 4 percent for the 12 months to mid-July 1975, the added.

The analysis suggests that growth for the remaining nine months of the year will be 9 percent, since the first half is expected to have shown zero growth informed sources said today.

The secretary's figures advance a total growth rate of no more than 3 to 4 percent for the 12 months to mid-July 1975, the added.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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Gorman, Nestase Extended

Wimbledon Opens Without an Upset

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, June 24 (NYT).—It took 11th-seeded

Gorman five sets and three sets to defeat Anand Amritraj of India today in the match remotely close to an at before the largest opening crowd in Wimbledon history.

he sun shone; all the best pros

re back after a two-year

and 25,000 people jammed

through the turnstiles as

Tom, from the United States, won, 6-4, 7-5, 3-6,

6-4, over the lesser-known of

Amritraj brothers.

younger brother Vijay Amritraj, a quarterfinalist here a

ago, triumphed American Bob

in straight sets.

The top seeds had a pleasant

although it took Nestase

sets to subdue the big server

Czechoslovak Jiri Hrebec,

had beaten John Newcombe,

in a Davis Cup semifinal

serve and volley and he had

first set from the Romanian

staving off four break

and two set points.

He took the second set, trailed

in the third and then took

straight games and then the

ch. 8-4, 6-3, 6-2. The

vd liked the action, Nestase

and amably and the tennis

the best of the afternoon.

three champion John Newcombe of Australia, top seed,

won from Georges Goven of

in straight sets without

of strain; Jan Kodes, reign-

holder, defeated Ameri-

Shawd Stewart, in three

although Stewart had a set

along the way, and Stan

No. 4 and winner here in

coasted to a 6-3, 6-3, 5-2 vic-

over fellow-American Grover

Reid.

the kind of match that I like

early," said his Stan. "It

me sharp, I served pretty

had a couple of double

is and was hitting the ball

off the ground."

swish sensation Bjorn Borg,

is here, won from Briton

Ham Stidwell, 6-1, 6-4, 6-1.

Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(First Game)

ALASKA ... 600 610 100-2 7 1

Montana ... 310 320 100-2 8 4

Arizona ... 100 110 100-2 9 5

Wyoming ... 100 110 100-2 10 6

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Art Buchwald

Dinner in Paris

PARIS—The last time I was in Paris, six years ago, I wrote a column titled "Paris on \$500 a day." The thrust of the piece was that it was still possible to get by in the French capital on \$500 a day if you passed up lunch. My French friends, as well as Americans living in France, thought the article was very funny. But they're not laughing any more. When it comes to inflation, the United States is "Mary Poppins" and France is "Dead Throat."

But you don't worry about prices you can still have a marvelous time in Paris. What you have to do is forget everything and just decide to live for the moment.

I did this the first night I arrived in town. My wife and I went to a small bistro that boasted two stars in the Guide Michelin.

When the waiter gave us the menu I thought he made a mistake.

"I beg your pardon, monsieur," I said. "But I believe you have made an error. You gave me the Bank of France's financial report for the month of May."

"No, monsieur, that is the *carte pour dîner*."

My wife, who always gets nervous when she sees me selling for over \$15 a portion, whispered to me, "Let's get out of here."

"Doo's be silly. We don't get to Paris very often. Let's enjoy it." I studied the menu carefully. "Now we have our choice,



we can have the white asparagus or send Joel to college in the fall."

She said, "You mean to say that white asparagus costs as much as Joel's tuition?"

"Yes," I replied, "but they're the large white ones with Hollandaise sauce. You can only get them in the spring."

"But," my wife, always the practical one, said, "Joel had his heart set on going to college."

"Look, Joel can go to school any time. But how often do we come to France and have a chance to order white asparagus? I know if we explain it to him he'll understand."

There were so many dishes to choose from after the first course that I couldn't make up my mind.

Finally I said to my wife, "Remember that house we were going to buy in Martha's Vineyard?"

"The one overlooking the ocean?"

"That's the one," I said. "Let's have the lobster instead."

"You mean you'd rather have lobster than own a house on Martha's Vineyard?"

"But this lobster is cooked in a special cream sauce of the chef. It could be years before we have a lobster like this again. We have to think of our old age."

"I don't know," my wife said. "I had my heart set on that house."

"Well, I have my heart set on lobster, and since they're both the same price I think our stomachs should come first."

The waiter handed me the wine card.

"There's a very nice Pouilly Fuisse," I said.

"Can we afford it?" my wife asked.

"We can if we sell the car when we get back home."

"I need a car," she protested.

"All right," I said. "We'll order an inexpensive Sancerre, and cancel the orthodontist's work on Connie's teeth."

My wife was becoming agitated.

"If it's costing this much for dinner, how are we going to pay our hotel bill?"

"Will you stop worrying? What do you think the World Bank is for?"

MESSAGES JUNE 23

GSAGOW JRCJHAA TFDGCL
MRNGD JHJMMFB WTRGAB

MESSAGES JUNE 24

AWCQD BHRKWW PRTVQ
CJHAAF JHJMFB SHGRHS
DPTVQD JHJMFB TCGJHAA
ERGQD JHJMFB NWVQJAY

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